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Since last report the following-named ships were inspected or received bills of health from this office: August 18, barkentine Glad Tidings, American, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship Cabral, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies, and barkentine Doris, American, for Baltimore, via Santos. August 19, steamship Lucina, British, for New Orleans, La. August 20, ship Columba, British, for Portland, Oreg., from Swansea, England. August 21, steamship Croatia, German, for New York, from Santos; bark Garnet Hill, British, for Tacoma, Wash., and steamship Grecian Prince, British, for New York, from Santos. August 22, steamship Wordsworth, Belgian, for New York, N. Y., and steamship Yala, British, for New Orleans, La. August 24, bark Glinet, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Yellow fever and smallpox in Cuban seaports.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports 28 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended September 16.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that there were 41 deaths in that city from yellow fever during the week ended September 17.

Under date of August 13, the United States consul at Cardenas reports 73 cases and 19 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended September 12.

The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the week ended September 12 there were in Santiago de Cuba 15 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 13 deaths from yellow fever, with 53 cases, during the week ended September 5.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 12, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended September 12. Sixty-five deaths have been recorded for this period, of which 15 were from yellow fever, 11 from smallpox, 9 from tuberculosis, 5 from remittent fever, 4 from pernicious fever, 5 from enteritis, and the rest from noncontagious diseases.

Yellow fever increases daily, and, as I have reported before, the cases end almost invariably in death. With the advent of the new recruits (40,000) now on their way to the Island, the fever, I am afraid, will take an epidemic character and make great havoc among the unacclimated troops.

Smallpox is on the decrease and the cases are less in number and of milder character.

Malaria still holds its own, pernicious and remittent fevers being very frequent.

Tuberculosis makes many victims, especially among the colored population. Temperature still high and sultry.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.